

SAY FEDERATION DOMINATES MINES CLOSED INDEFINITELY

As a Result of Western Federation of Miners Entering the Clifton-Morenci-Metalf District, Mine Managers Decline to Accept Promise of Miners That They Will Not Demand Recognition of Union, and Issue Statement That Mines Will Remain Closed Indefinitely—Say When Company is Satisfied General Sentiment is in Favor of Resumption on Basis of Wages and Conditions Previously Obtaining, Companies Reserving Right to Decide for Themselves, Will Consider Starting Up Again

(Special to The Republic)
CLIFTON, Sept. 26.—The great copper camp comprising the Clifton-Morenci-Metalf district formally employing 5,000 men will remain shut down. This is the result of the Western Federation of Miners entering the district and calling a strike September 11 which closed all departments. The mine managers of the Arizona Copper company, the Detroit Copper company and the Shannon Copper company this afternoon delivered to the committees of the employees their reply to the employees' demands which was as follows:

"To the committees representing the former employees of the Arizona Copper Co. Ltd., the Detroit Copper Mining company of Arizona and the Shannon Copper company.

"Gentlemen:—In answer to your representatives we beg to call your attention to the fact that these companies have seen their properties closed down and their operations tied up completely by a strike called by the Western Federation of Miners and this without any presentation of grievances. Our former employees have been persuaded by agitators of the Western Federation of Miners coming from outside this district that the past pleasant relations and the present rate of wages should be radically changed. In view of these facts and notwithstanding that the companies are convinced that a large number of their old employees desire to go to work under the conditions formerly existing in this district they realize that any attempt to recommence under such conditions will be to invite violence and intimidations. Therefore the management of the Arizona Copper company Ltd., the Detroit Copper company, and the Shannon Copper company desire to notify the committees and the people of the Clifton-Morenci-Metalf district that their mines and plants will remain idle indefinitely. When it shall appear that conditions in this section warrant it and the companies are satisfied that the general sentiment of the community and their former employees is unanimously in favor of a resumption of operations on a basis of wages and conditions which have prevailed heretofore in this district, the companies reserve to themselves the right to decide as to whether or not they will again start up their plants.

"Our attitude in this matter is based solely on the dominant influence of the Western Federation of Miners in this district at the present time and when this influence is dissipated we may take a different view of the situation.

"Arizona Copper company Ltd.,
"The Detroit Copper Mining company of Arizona,
"Shannon Copper Co."

That the Western Federation of Miners dominate the camp completely is conceded on all hands. From the first the mine managers have demanded that the workmen agree not to demand recognition of the Western Federation as a condition to conferences. The Western Federation leaders had meetings of employees for the election of committees to confer with the managers at which "hand picked" delegates were chosen, each and all of whom were Western Federation leaders. Not until President Charles F. Moyer arrived on Thursday was any move made to repudiate the Western Federation. On Friday Moyer made speeches throughout the district advising

ing the men to waive recognition of the Western Federation of Miners and immediately separate meetings were called by the employees of the various companies and identical resolutions passed stating it was not their intention to demand recognition. A conference followed this meeting at which demands were made and late this afternoon the managers announced that the plants would remain idle until the Western Federation influences had disappeared.

This is the third strike called by the Western Federation of Miners during this year in Arizona.

The first was at Miami in February. In July the Ray strike was on. Apparently the Western Federation of Miners is conducting a vigorous campaign to "control the mining camps of Arizona."

The Clifton-Morenci-Metalf strike is the most serious in numbers of men out and in the amount of copper producing affected. The district was turning out copper at the rate of 7,000,000 pounds per month when the strike was ordered.

While there has been no violence, this is due to the fact that there has been no attempt on the part of the companies to operate their plants. From the moment the strike was called until the present time heavy union pickets have been maintained at the shafts, mills and smelters on the properties of the companies and no one allowed to enter upon the property without a pass signed by the sheriff. The plants were turned over to the sheriff's office for protection by the companies shortly after the strike commenced and the sheriff has been able to maintain peace by assurance that no attempts would be made to operate. It is reported that the damage to the mines and works already is an amount that would take a month or more to put the properties in operation. The Western Federation pickets have prevented the mine pumps from being operated and some of the mines are filling with water, necessitating the replacement of mine tanks and pumps and retarding before it would be safe to permit the men to work. The damage to the mills and smelters has been great. All the plants were operating when the strike was called and it has been impossible to care for the equipment as in the case of an ordinary shutdown.

The situation has all the appearance of a fight to the finish between the mining companies of Arizona and the Western Federation of Miners.

Probably in no other place in the United States is it so impossible for a company to operate while a strike is on. Legislation charged to have been fostered by the Western Federation of Miners prevents the companies from guarding their own property and the county and state authorities are of the opinion that any attempt to operate would induce violence.

At eight o'clock last night the company managers announced that they would meet the joint committee of employees at eleven o'clock this morning. At the appointed hour the conference went into session at the general office of the Arizona Copper Company at Clifton. Unofficially it is announced that the committee of

PETROGRAD IS SHORT OF FOOD FACES FAMINE

Overseas News Agency Says Facilities for Taking Food Supplies to Russian Capital Are Inadequate—Conditions Serious

NORWAY-SWEDEN ALSO IN NEED

Something Very Close to Panic is Spreading Over These Countries Because of Alarming Scarcity of All Kinds of Provisions

(Associated Press Dispatch)
BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The Overseas News Agency says that information from Petrograd pictures that conditions are serious. The facilities for taking food supplies to the capital are inadequate. Bakeries are shutting down for lack of supplies. Famine is threatened before the end of the week. Sugar, salt, tobacco and petroleum are unobtainable. Military hospitals are seeking all the fuel.

Norway and Sweden, Too
CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Sept. 26.—Something very close to a panic is spreading over both Norway and Sweden, as a result of the alarming scarcity of provisions and the unprecedented prices which are demanded for the simplest kind of food. Norway is now on the point of following Sweden's lead in prohibiting the export of all provisions of which there is at present shortage, in order that prices may be brought down within reach of the poorer classes.

The advance in prices in Norway is approximately the same as in Sweden, but in some cases it has been even more marked. Herring, which is one of the main articles of diet among the peasant population, have risen from two cents to four and a half and five cents apiece, and the present price of oatmeal is 250 per cent higher than it was before the war.

The meat shortage was temporarily relieved some time ago, as it was in Sweden, by the slaughter of a large number of cattle, which there was not enough grain to feed, but prices have now advanced again, reaching the highest level ever known in Norway. It is a curious paradox, however, that as a nation, Norway's economic and financial condition is better than before the war. Norway's tremendous exports, at the same time that they have drained the country of its necessary provisions for home consumption and carried masses of the people to the verge of starvation, have brought a tremendous amount of money into the country, thereby enabling the government to pay for all its imports and left a large surplus to be used for industrial purposes and public loans.

The Bank of Norway—the government's bank—had a year ago twenty million dollars of gold in its vaults. Today it has only a few million, and it had issued paper money to the extent of five and a half million before the war.

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Extent Of Relief Work Is Shown In Year's Report

(Associated Press Dispatch)
NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—According to the report just made public by the war relief commission of the Rockefeller foundation for the year ending January 1, the commission expended for Belgium relief nearly \$2,000,000 and later received refunds for expenses of the ships and for the cargo of the steamer Massapequa from the commission for relief in Belgium, \$200,000, making the net amount expended by the foundation for this phase of work about one million dollars. This sum purchased more than 2,000,000 pounds of rice, more than 27,000,000 pounds of flour, 2,000,000 pounds of beans, peas and lentils, and 250,000 pounds of bacon, a large amount of coffee, lard, salt, sugar and milk and new and old clothing.

In addition to purchasing food, the foundation acted for several months as receiver for the supplies. Within two weeks after the outbreak of the war the foundation appropriated money to enable Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute attached to the French army medical corps to purchase anti-meningitis serum and anti-dysentery serum as well as setting aside funds for the use of the American Red Cross in sending physicians and nurses to Europe.

In addition to the work for the Belgians, the foundation sent a commission of three to Europe to enquire into the relief measures needed in all the countries affected by the war. This commission was composed of Wickliffe Rose, director general of the International Health commission; Ernest H. Bicknell, National director of the American Red Cross, and Henry James, Jr., manager of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

WEATHER TODAY

(Associated Press Dispatch)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—For Arizona: Fair and warmer.

MORE THAN TWENTY THOUSAND GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH AND BRITISH

FIENDISH YAQUIS WRECK TRAIN AND BURN SIXTY IN HAY CAR

(Associated Press Dispatch)
SAN DIEGO, Sept. 26.—Eighty passengers on a Southern Pacific Mexican train were thrown into a freight car containing hay and the car set on fire by a band of Yaqui deserters, Friday, near Torres, Sonora, according to a wireless dispatch from Hermosillo. Only twenty passengers have been accounted for thus far. The others were burned to death.

The Indians, it is said, numbered about sixty. They first derailed the train, after which they placed all the passengers, mostly women and children, in a car containing hay, and applied the torch. Torres is a small town about seventy miles north of Guaymas and is a junction point on the railroad.

NORTH PORT OF CANAL CROWDED WITH SHIPPING

Piers at Cristobal No Longer Adequate to Care for Huge Volume of Traffic—New Ones to Be Built Soon

(Associated Press Dispatch)
PANAMA, Sept. 26.—Since the opening of the canal a year ago the shipping in the port of Cristobal at the northern end of the waterway has increased so rapidly that already the two 1000-foot steel and concrete piers, costing \$2,500,000 each, are no longer adequate to care for the vast amount of freight handled. A third pier is being built and plans for a fourth have been drawn up.

Frequently the congestion at the two piers is so great that ships have to wait their turn in order to get docking room. This is causing considerable delay to traffic, especially that which comes to the isthmus to be reshipped to points along the coasts of Central and South America. These broken cargoes are frequently delayed from a month to six weeks.

It had been thought that Balboa, the southern terminus of the canal, would become the most important shipping port of the canal terminal. Two 1000-foot piers, extending into the inner harbor, besides two long shore line piers were planned and are now in course of construction. Officials now, however, are of the opinion that this will be far more than Balboa will require for some years to come.

The South American steamship lines, however, suddenly decided to pass through the canal and pick up their cargoes at the Cristobal terminals because they learned that on a ballast basis one way, return with a full hold and do it cheaper than if they made Balboa their terminal. The high tides at the Balboa terminals also had much to do with their decision. Besides, freight rates on the Panama railroad are said to be very high.

Charged with mishandling the privilege of selling insurance, W. N. Bridges, former superintendent of insurance of the state and J. C. Foster are under arrest and on bond to appear in the court room of the justice of the peace at Benson late this week.

Information conveyed from the Cochise sheriff to Sheriff Adams Saturday caused the detention of Bridges and Foster, until they could supply bail. Deputy Sheriff Red Gannon of Bisbee, believing that the men were being held, came to Phoenix to convey them back to Cochise county, where they were wanted. Upon learning that they had been let out on bond, with the bonds returnable at Benson upon call by the clerk of the court, he decided to return to Bisbee. He leaves this morning.

Bridges and Foster will go to Benson either Wednesday or Thursday, accompanied by their attorneys, James Westervelt and George Stoneman.

Exactly what the nature of the charge is was not learned; none of the officers were informed, and the attorneys could not be located last evening. It was the impression at the office of the corporation commission, however,

CONDITIONS IMPROVE IN MEXICO CITY

Officials in Washington Are Awaiting Further Word from General Funston as to Cause of Outbreaks at Brownsville

(Associated Press Dispatch)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Conditions in Mexico City are improving according to official dispatches to the state department. Officials here are awaiting further word from General Funston and government agents as to the cause of the outbreaks in the vicinity of Brownsville and the identity of the uniformed soldiers who fired on American troops from the Mexican side.

General Nafarrate at Matamoros, declared he is ready to prove his Carranza soldiers did not fire on the American troops.

Ammunition Held Up
LAREDO, Sept. 26.—United States customs officials held up half a million rounds of cartridges and a large number of army rifles destined for use by the Carranza forces on orders said to have emanated from Washington. All the ammunition will be so held pending further orders, it is said here.

It is not known if this is the beginning of a new embargo on arms to the belligerents in Mexico.

Villa Troops Moving
DOUGLAS, Sept. 26.—General Callas has ordered all his forces to concentrate at Agua Prieta, according to advices. It is said the garrisons at Nacozari, El Estero, Cupmas and Mocumma have started toward Agua Prieta. This movement, it is declared, was ordered by General Obregon who is reported to be preparing to move the Villa forces into Sonora from the south.

TO OVERSEE WAR
(Associated Press Dispatch)
LONDON, (Monday) Sept. 27.—Premier Asquith, it is announced, has appointed a special committee of the cabinet to be charged with a general oversight of the war.

FORMER STATE OFFICIAL IS ARRESTED ON FRAUD CHARGE

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French War Office Issues Official Statement That Thousands of German Prisoners Were Taken in Terrific Battle

BERLIN ADMITS REPULSE NEAR LOOS

British and French Armies Also Take Large "Nibbles" Out of the German Lines Between Verdun and the Belgian Coast

PARIS, Sept. 26.—A communication tonight says the British and the French captured twenty thousand unwounded prisoners the last two days and reports new progress of the French troops north of Aras.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—More than twelve thousand Germans were taken prisoners by the French in the terrific battle yesterday in the Champagne district, according to a statement of the war department. Stubborn fighting is continuing.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The repulse of the German division near Loos, northwest of Lens, with considerable casualties and loss of materials is admitted by a German official communication. The evacuation of the advanced German position north of Perthes is also admitted.

Take Large Nibbles
LONDON, Sept. 26.—The British and French armies have taken several large "nibbles" out of the German lines between Verdun and the Belgian coast, capturing trenches along the front for about twenty miles and taking thousands of prisoners, eight guns and a number of machine guns. At the same time the British warships and the French and Belgian batteries bombarded the German positions on the coast between Zeebrugge and Nieuport. The offensive which resulted in French and British victories, began on Saturday morning. It was preceded by several weeks of artillery bombardment.

The French who are accredited with the most important gain, made their chief onset against the German lines at Perthes, Douaumont and St. Mihiel in Champagne. This gave the French possession of more territory than they had retaken from the Germans since the latter dug themselves in after the battle of the Marne.

Apparently the advantage is being pressed further. The importance of the gain lies in the fact that every yard of ground taken weakens the German position around Verdun. The French also regained the cemetery at Souchez and trenches east of the "Labyrinth" in the Atrax district.

The British attacked on either side of the La Bassée canal. Trenches five miles in width and about four thousand yards in depth were taken at this point. This threatens to outflank the Germans at Lens. Some of the fiercest fighting of the campaign is in progress on the Russian front.

The Germans continue their furious attacks in an effort to drive the Russians out of Dvinsk while in Volhynia and Galicia the Russians continue to harass the Teutons.

In Galicia the Austrians were driven back across the rivers parallel with the border.

COUNTRY STORM SWEEP

(Associated Press Dispatch)
CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Storm areas covered the greater portion of the country during Sunday. Rainfall in the northern portion reached from the North Pacific coast across the continent to the North Atlantic with only a slight interruption. In the east and the great lakes region the storm was severe. In eastern Iowa and western Illinois, serious damage was done by the downpours amounting almost to cloudbursts.

AUSTRIA STANDS PAT

(Associated Press Dispatch)
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26.—The Austro-Hungarian government, according to an official telegram from Vienna, in reply to the American note of August 12 relative to the manufacture of ammunition in the United States reiterated the position taken in its protest of June 29.

Forty Haitiens Killed Ten Americans Wounded

(Associated Press Dispatch)
CAPE HAITIEN, Sept. 26.—In an attack by Haitian rebels on the American forces about two miles from here, forty Haitiens were killed. Ten Americans were wounded. The rebels refused to disarm and the Americans are marching on Haut du Cap, in the plain of the north.

The Cacos, natives of the interior of Haiti refused to comply with the American order to disarm within five days, and have been massing their forces at interior points. They are heavily armed. On account of the guerrilla methods of warfare employed by the natives, and their knowledge of trails through the more inaccessible portions of the island, the Americans are facing a hard campaign in bringing them under submission.

TWO WOMEN AND BOY NEAR DEATH IN AUTO CRASH

Mrs. P. M. Freeman Loses Control of Car, Dumps Mrs. N. J. Morrell Out, Then Dashes Through Barbed Wire Fence

SUSTAINS SOME SEVERE CUTS

Contact With Barbed Wire Inflicts Deep Gash in Arm—Mrs. Morrell Hurt About Shoulder—The Boy Bruised

Losing control of the light Studebaker automobile she was driving on the Tempe road, a half mile east of the State Asylum for the Insane, at 6 o'clock last evening, Mrs. P. M. Freeman, of 730 East Moreland street, sustained severe cuts about her arm and face, when the machine crashed through a four-strand barbed wire fence. Mrs. N. J. Morrell, who also lives at 730 East Moreland street, was thrown from the machine as it swerved from the road, and striking on her shoulder, was rendered unconscious for a short time. Mrs. Morrell's grandson, Ohmer Hisey, aged about ten years, who was riding in the back of the machine, was badly shaken up, but escaped with a single cut in his arm, although when he was thrown from the machine after it had passed through the wire fence, his clothing was torn almost to shreds. Not until the machine had continued for two hundred or three hundred feet through a plowed field was it brought to a stop. Mrs. Freeman, despite the severity of her cuts, retained her seat.

The accident happened directly in front of the driveway leading up to the home of Fred Tait. According to Clarence Lee, who was proceeding with his family in their Ford, toward Phoenix in the same direction as that in which Mrs. Freeman was driving, the Studebaker passed him at about thirty miles an hour. Scarcely one hundred feet ahead of him, Lee observed the car driven by Mrs. Freeman swerve to the south side of the road, and then quickly dash back into the road. At this instant the tipping of the car caused Mrs. Morrell to be thrown to the roadway.

At full speed the car which was now nearly crossways of the road, dashed across a small ditch and into a barbed wire fence. Three posts were broken off short, three strands of the wire gave way before the impact and the fourth caught Mrs. Freeman across the arms. Across the left upper arm a mesh was cut several inches in length and down to the bone. In some miraculous way the upper wire then raised sufficiently to allow the car and Mrs. Freeman to pass under it.

A few feet inside the line of the fence, the car threatened to overturn, going to one side sufficiently to throw the boy from the rear of the machine to the ground. He rolled over and over and in doing so his clothes suffered. Beyond a severe cut on the left arm, he escaped other injury, although for a time he gave evidence of the shock.

There were many machines passing in either direction at the time of the accident and in a few minutes Mrs. Morrell had been removed to the Tait home and placed upon a cot. A second cot was provided for Mrs. Freeman and the boy was also made easy. Dr. E. Payne Palmer and Dr. L. D. Dameron were summoned and each made quick runs from town. Dr. Palmer gave temporary attention to Mrs. Freeman and then took her in his car to the Sisters' Hospital where he and Dr. Dameron were on duty.

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Virtual Agreement Reached On Half Billion Loan

(Associated Press Dispatch)
NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Anglo-French financial commission and the eastern bankers have reached a virtual agreement on the details of the proposed half billion credit loan of France and Great Britain. Four members of the commission will leave tomorrow for Chicago to confer with the western bankers over the tentative plan.

The following details have virtually been agreed upon. The amount will be half a billion. The securities, joint Anglo-French notes. The in-

SAY NEARLY HALF MILLION OBTAINED IN LAND FRAUD

(Associated Press Dispatch)
PORTLAND, Sept. 26.—Federal officials claim that the clique of California operators, whose arrests were effected yesterday have taken in approximately

\$400,000 as a result of the alleged frauds.

The present prosecution is the outgrowth of what is known as the Minard and Logan cases involving Oregon men. Two men, upon whom convictions have been obtained, were sent to McNeil's Island prison.

Most of the Californians involved are residents of San Francisco and Los Angeles. No Portland man is included in the blanket indictment, it is understood.

The method of the clique, according to the United States district attorney's office, involved so-called options to buy timber on land at from \$3,000 to \$4,000 for each claim filed upon. The operators generally gave the impression that they represented the railroad and explained that they used this method to obtain possession of the timber on grant lands. In some instances, it is alleged, four or five persons were located upon the same section.

It became known tonight that the entire tentative program had been submitted by cable to London and Paris and that the attitude of the home governments so far as disclosed is one of approval of all that the commission has accomplished.